Business Notices.

BEAUTIFUL.-KNOX'S SPRING HATS are selling as rapidly as conner's Leeger. His stock is a superbone, and comprises all sizes, styles, validities and prices. Persons calling at his store, No. 2:2 Broadway, corner of Fullous's, cannot fall to be pleased. So matter how wells commany be dressed in other respects, be is not considered fashingsuity "put up" unless his "tile" is of the latest style, now and unex-reptionable. Bear this in mind, and purchase your "Spring style" of Knox, No. 212 Broadway.

PARIS SOFT HATS .- A choice supply received

by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & Co.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Aster House, Broadway.

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NEWS FROM CHINA!!

ELEGANT BRONZE AND PATIAN GROUPS AND FIGURES,
THE TRANS.

Buperb Tra and Toilet Bets,
Table Cutarry.

Rich Dinner and Breakfast Services.

Close buyers are invited to call.

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HATTERS' PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS Of every Variety, and Exchange Styles, Imported, and for sale low for Gash of Approved Parks by low for Gash of Roughts & Cathell, No. 113 Broadway.

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A. RANKIN & Co.,

(Successors to Union Adems),
No. 637 BEOADWAY,
And at the Old Stand
No. 96 BOWERY.

Hostery, UNDERGARMENTS, and Mont FURNISHING GOODS.

Best Goods at lowest prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

Nos. 488, 409 and 492 Stoadway, oor. Broomest, STRAM FITTERS GAS FITTERS and PLUMBERS, BUILDERS of GAS WORKS. Hotels, Steamboots, Footes, Public Buildings and Privale wellings, fitted throughout in a workmanlike manner, and on

GENERAL HOUSE PURNISHING GOODS.

GAS, GAS, GAS.

Persons furnishing their dwellings and stores with gas fix-

By purchasing at the Manufacturing depot of Gro. H. Kitchen & Co., Wood's Buildings, No. 561 Broadway. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,

THE WORLD,
Warrantes free from Dampness.
B. G. Wilder & Co.
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

WILDER PATENT
BALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use fereweathern years; have been tested in 255 accidental fires, and MAYENEVER FAILED. STEARS & MARYIN, So. 40 Murray et , New York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, Price from \$50 to \$125.

For families, tailors and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market. The new FAMILY MACHINES, at \$50 and \$75, are attracting universal attention.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, New styles. Prices from \$50 to \$125.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "We have one of Grover & Baker's to our own family, and we must say, in justice to the manufacturers, that it is good as it was represented to be."—[N. Y. Ledger, April 2.

LESTER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Prices reduced from \$75 to \$65; good back witch, two threads.

Call and examine. Liberal Commission to Agents.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—[N. Y. Tribune.
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FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.

P. S.—Send for a Circular.

No. 421 Broadway. FRENCH CLOCKS.

BRONKES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, &c., BROADER PRICES,

BOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
On secount of removing to No. 623 Broadway.
H. Dardonville, No. 445 Broadway. FRENCH GAS FIXTURES.

The subscribet, previous to removing to No. 623 Broadway, effers his stock at a LIBERAL DISCOURT.

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THE "OLD DOMINION" COPPER AND THE POTS

Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by ARTHUR, BURREAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale by dealers in housekeeping articles and storekeepers generally.

E. P. Torrey, No. 3 Platter., Trade Agent for the City of New-York.

To LADIES whose sufferings are periodically severe, CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is peculiarly adapted CHARLES'S, the only GENUINE LONDON GIN. Depot No. 40

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Lethe Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ledies, try it.
For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & Co.'s RADIcat. Ours Trees. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, Surregrands and Shotlings Bracks. Instruments for disformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladles' private rooms, and female attendant.

TO THE LADIES ONLY !- The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector), is now ready at the Truss Established of Messra Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vessyst., Astor Ho Ladies waited upon by a female in private salescooms; Hegemen & Co.'s, Milhao's, &c.

LILLIN'S SHILLED INCH FI AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, BARR VAULT DOORS and FRANCS,

Secured by the Sweet and Burglar-Pagor Lock, pre the only Sales manufactured that combine complete Fursproof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars. A full associ-tment constantly on hand and for sale by FARRANES & Co., agents, No. 188 Broadway, N. Y.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is the only hope of the Bald and Grey. It will permanently restore. Bialeamen, Judges, Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyers, Laddes, and Centlemen of all classes testify to it; and the young, if they use it, will preserve the color perfectly, and keep their bair from Sold everywhere. Depot No. 312 Broadway, after 1st May at No. 444 Broadway.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

DE VENOCE & CO., EPERRAY, FRANCE,
As used at the
LEFERIAL TABLES ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
can be had at all the leading notels, and from all the principal
dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUCHWOUT, Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPERS surpass in excellence any in the world. This dye (the only re-liable and harmlers extant) is applied by experienced artists at all hears of the day, to the collination and satisfaction of all. Whelesale and retail. Manufactory, No. 6 Astor-House. Copy Address.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BUR-

at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect scenrity against fire and burglars, of any safe ever offered to the public.

1.000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show a HERRING'S PATENT CHANTION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

Harmes's Parest Charles and Charles and Contents in an socioleral fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Soiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vanits, Vanit Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for brokers, jewelers, and private families, for plate, diamonds and other valuables.

Sithas C. Herseine & Co.,

No. 251 Broadway, corper Murray-et.,

Opposite City Hall, New-York.

BEAUTY AND BOOTY .- An attractive heading will saist us in directing attention to Cantrattic Boot and Snot Establishment, No. 53 Broadway, where the young and old, male and female, can procure any article of feet-covering they desire, at the observer rates. Cantrain, has an exceedingly large and valuable stock, embracing everything in his live, from the delicate fabric for the fair to the most substantial and durable articles for the stronger sex. Fatronian him.

THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS!! THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS!!

Said the Bard of Avon. Never was advice more wisely given—

never more needed. Thousands, because they have a confect
tougne, but bath, poor appetite, constipated bowels, low spirite,
confused head and headache, or are billions, will take physic.
Yet no man was ever cored of Dyspepsia by taking physic. Releved for the time probably they may have been. Cured they

never were and never will be. Aperients and pills only add to
the general fritation and physic calls for more physic. But

Humenery's Spacific Homeorature Dysparsia Pillas

cure al such file, and cure them mildly, safely, promptly and

segmannity.

THE FILTHY CONDITION OF THE CITY. B This will most assuredly drive people, earlier than remai, to the watering pieces. Those who go, onebit to take with them GARMENTS made by the DELIANG LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPARY, No. 256 B ORD WAY.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, the argest in the city, built by Wm. B. Astor expressly for the bush ness, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING of every style and price ever offered. It will pay all parties well to examine this stock before purchasing.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the CHILDERN's DE-PARTMENT, which is not excelled in the world.

ON THE DINING TABLE.

Families are discontinuing the use of a caster, and substituting a cruet of Liva & Perrins' Wordersterner Sauce.

OFFICERS of THE ARMY AND NATY
When on duty, will find their comfort greatly promoted by the use of Liva & Perrins' Wordersterners Sauce.

THE OF LEAK PERRINS' WORCESTERNIER SAUCE.

EVERY TRAVELER
Should carry a bottle of Leak Perrins' Worcestershire
Sauce to enable him to reliab the horrible things that are frequently placed before him.

CATERINS OF THE MESS ROOM,
DON'T PERRINS WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CAPTAINS OF PASSENGER SHIPS.
BE PATURALISHED AND ASSENCES HIPS.
BE PATURALISHED SAUCE.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
Your interest is advanced in every comfort to your guests.
See that you have the genuine Leak Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

See that you have been go ont of their way to dine where LEA & DINING SALOONS.
Gentlemen often go out of their way to dine where LEA & PERRINS' WORGESTERSHIRE SAUGE is served.
In sourp, in gravy, with fine, meets, game, said-dressing, &c., LEA & PERRINS' WORGESTERSHIRE SAUCE imputs piquancy, zest and fisvor, gives tone to the stomach, assists digestion and prometes health.

Bold by all the respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JOHN DUNCAN & BONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents a box, black or FIGURE 11 AIR DYE, DU cents & DOX, black of prown, warranted Depot, No. I Barcisy-st., also soid at No. 1988 Broadway, and by all Drugrists. Infaithed Ongcust and Floralita, for the growth and heauty of the Hair. Arctic Disymptot, for Chaps, Burns, Bolls, Bunious, Files, &c.

Sweet Spring, thy presence ever brings delight; Thy cheeks are rosy and thine eyes are bright. LADIES, if you wish to promenade, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shors for yourselves and call-dren-good articles at moders e prices -patronize Miller & Co., No. 387 Canalat.

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.

To everybody afflicted with BALDESSE

To everybody troubled by DANDRUFF.

To everybody annoyed by their Hair Falling over. To everybody suffering from Sick HEADACHS.

A remedy at last discovered.

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.

The proprietors of this justly celebrated preparation beg to offer the Maravilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to demounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results, nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long-windes testimonials; suffice at to say, the Maravilla will. bring back the Hair when apparantly entirely gone; and, if need as directed, will, produce mossy curls, and preserve to the Hair its MATURAL COLON, bound on live to the age of three score and ten. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors.

GHARLES ERREST & Co., Perfumers.

Price 56 cents.

Have you seen the INVALID BEDSTEAD, that is causing such an excitement among the Medical Faculty? Or-ders ahead of the upply. If you are likely to want one soon, better give your order immediately, to the AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st.

INQUIRE!

Whether our folly, or the effect of impure locality, or no wholesome food, or colds, or parentage, or all combined, have produced an unhealthy condition of body, BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

ndiclously used in time, will remove these sad evils by parify ing the blood. This blessed medicine will cleanse us from our defects, morally and physically. Are there not millions of testa ors who have received these blessings? Inquire !

Sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal st., and by all drugglats.

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for TRE TRIKUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack Greeners.

By way of New-Orleans we have San Francisco dates to the 5th inst. The news came by way of Tehuantepec. We do not observe any items of importance.

The City Tax Levy, as it passed the Legislature, (as was truly said yesterday,) foots up \$6,870,772; but this does not show the whole amount of tax to be imposed. This footing is made up of items which the Supervisors have no power to levy, and hence the necessity of a special enabling act-commonly called the Tax Levy. Exclusive of this is the State School Tax, State Mill Tax, and various other items, imposed by general laws, and hence need not figure in the special enabling act of each session. These latter items amount to \$2,970,583, which, added to the Tax Levy as it passed the Legislature, gives the exact footing of the taxes for 1859, viz: \$9,841,355, or about \$800,000 less than was proposed by the Common Council.

The Commissioners of the Central Park vesterday filled the vacancy in their number, caused by the resignation of R. J. Dillon, esq., by the election of Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, and that caused by the resignation of Mr. James Hogg by the election of Mr. R. M. Blatchford. The choice of these two gentlemen affords an earnest that the practical management of the Park will be continued with the same remarkable success as hitherto, and, above all, with the same rigid disregard of all consideration of local politics. Mr. Blatchford is a Republican and a personal friend of Mr. Seward, but has been for some time withdrawn from active partisipation in political affairs. A gentleman of wealth, taste and leisure, he will bring to the duties of the Commission an eminent business capacity, which must prove highly useful. Mr. Stebbins, like Mr. Blatchford, has been for very many years a citizen of this metropolis. He is a Democrat, but we are confident, will seek the prosperity of the Park without regard to that of any party. We congratulate the Commission on both these additions to the

The Board of Aldermen had a session last night quite characteristic of that body. Members having pet measures did their best to get them before. the Board, while those opposed kept all business back by moving for adjournment. The lobby from the City Inspector's Department was present. The Albany Lobby Committee of Aldermen presented their claim for expenses of their spree at the capital, amounting to \$1,950, and it was laid over under the rule. Mr. Tuomey of the same Committee, after all the pretended friendship for the Senators having the majority, and after some of the latter acceding to their importunities, presented a long series of resolutions condemnatory of the action of the Senate in committing Spinols for contempt, and the attempts to pass a new charter and other bills relative to the city. The resolutions, which were insulting to the majority of the Senate, were ordered by the President of the Board to be kept

street. It seems that Slattery was paid \$18,743 33 over what he agreed to do the work for. The Mayor returned his communication renominating Mr. Purdy for City Inspector, and withdrawing Dr. Foster. Former action was adhered to, Mr. Purdy being sent back to the Mayor, and Dr. Foeter to the Special Committee.

THE REGISTRY ACT.

The Times says truly that THE TRIBUNE originally advocated a more stringent Registry Act than that ultimately passed. But we had learned ere this to be content with meures of practical reform whose provisions are graduated rather to the aver age popular apprehension than to our own convictions. Our general rule is to ask for what is abstractly right, and take so much thereof as we can get. As, with regard to the traffic in Intoxicat ng Drinks, we are prepared to approve and support the most restrictive act that can be thor oughly enforced, so, with regard to a Registry, we approve of that law which, steering clear of the rock of official and judicial nullification, shall embody the best attainable safeguards against illegal and multiple voting. Hence, we are satisfied with the act recently passed by our Legislature to prevent illegal voting.

Were we required to frame a constitutional pro vision regulating and defining the Right of Saffrage, we should undoubtedly so shape it as to obviate all cavil affecting the validity of a stringent Registry Act-an act which should permit none but registered electors to vote. But the late Legislature was called, not to revise the constitutional provision on the subject, but to enact a law in conformity to that provision as it exists; so clearly in conformity with it that hostile Inspectors shall have no pretext for nullifying and disregarding the act as unconstitutional, and a Democratic Court of Appeals shall have no plausible grounds for sustaining such nulli-

fication. Now, the Constitution of our State (Art. IL.) prescribes clearly and fully the qualifications of electors, and adds:

"Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of

suffrage hereby established." -Now, we should have no difficulty in deciding as an Inspector that this clause authorizes the Legislature to provide for such ascertainment through a Registration of Voters, and that an otherwise qualified elector who had neglected to attend to the registering of his name, and who therefore was preciuded from voting at the ensuing election, was rightfully and validly precluded. But we can realize that a fair man might honestly arrive at a different conclusion; while we know that many would, for party's sake, proclaim their hearty concurrence in that conclusion. Let us suppose, then, a Democratic Board of Inspectors holding an election at the Five Points. Their party hate and detest the Registry Act, knowing that it will necessarily curtail their facilities for cheating. They want to nullify it; and to this end they keep the names of half a dozen good, indisputable, well-known voters off the Registry. Those voters present themselves before the Board, claiming a right to vote, and offer to sustain that right by the oaths of a dozen unimpeachable witnesses of diverse parties, all ready to swear that they have known the applicants as legal voters in said district for the last eight or ten years. The Demoeratic Board, premising that the Constitution should govern the law, not the law the Constitution, decide that their votes are good, and take them. The point of the wedge thus inserted, it would of course be driven home, splitting the law into ovenwood. And whether the Court of Appeals would or would not see fit to punish those null fying Inspectors and uphold the violated law, we cannot undertake to say. The risk that they might not do it is greater than we should like to brave, unless

he necessity were most obvious and urgent. The Times truly says that "No man expecting to cast a fraudulent ballot" will have his name registered. Of course he will not. The risks are too great; the chance of detection too strong. On the other hand, the legal bona fide voters will, almost to a man, be registered, and at the cost of very little attention or trouble on their part. The registers, ther, will contain, on the morning of any election, the names of at least ninety nine in every bundred of the legal voters in the respective dis tricts, and hardly another name-the stuffers keeping shy of the publicity and scruting invited by the registry. Now, if the unregistered were allowed to vote as at present, we should consider the registry of very great value-a value far exceeding its cost. The naked fact that we have so clear a line of division drawn between legal and illegal voters would nearly abolish the latter class, who now slip in thousands of bogus votes unbeeded because unsuspected. But let us see how they are to operate

under the new law: 1. Every unregistered person who offers to vote at any poll must (no matter whether challenged or not) swear that he is a legal voter of that district. 2. He must assign under oath his reason or

reasons for not having caused his name to be regis-3. He must bring forward a householder of the district who will swear that he knows the person

residing (if in a city) at a specified number of a designated street. 4. The name of the voter is to be recorded on the poll-books as "not registered," so as to attract

offering to vote to be an inhabitant of the district,

and invite scrutiny. We submit that, under these conditions, the polling of illegal votes to any extent will prove difficult, dangerous, and, where resolution and vigilance are exerted to detect and prevent it, morally impossible. If The Times will unite with us in seeking to render the law effective, instead of encouraging stuffers and repeaters to hope for further impunity in their nefarious business, we feel sure that it will subserve the ends of justice and

POOR TRINITY.

truth.

The appearance, the other day, of a report of the Finance Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church (of which we gave a synopsis at the time) took the public entirely by surprise. It was a great and a welcome surprise that this body, hitherto so secretive and wrapped up in such clouds of silence and mystery, about whose affairs the members of the parish knew as little as the public at large, and from which hitherto only a few drops of information had with difficulty been squeezed out by the application of the utmost pressure of legislative investigation, had at length voluntarily come forward to lay before the public a free, full and confidential statement of the condition of its pecuniary affairs. But the satisfaction naturally accru-Try them and see if we have not advised you wisely.

Try them and see if we have not advised you wisely.

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The Economic form the Street ing from this remarkable change in the conduct of that body was more than counterbalanced by the try that body was more than counterbalanced by the communication.

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\$708,298.

had been ascribed by the public to the unwillingness of that body to own up to the amount of its possessions, lest by so doing, sinful feelings of envy and cupidity might be excited in the minds of other denominations, and, in its own, encouragement be given to new importunities on the part of other parishes less liberally endowed, to come in for a declines to take into account the future appreciashare of the good things of Trinity. It would tion of the estate. In fact, it seems to think that seem, however, from the report referred to, as if the dogged incommunicativeness of the Vestry had the estate, on the whole, is quite as likely to degrown entirely out of an unwillingness to confess the utter extravagance and thriftlessness with which the great estate of Trinity Church had been managed: that this course of refusing information to the public, had been pursued, not to conceal wealth, but to cover up poverty, till at last the Vestry, to save itself from bankruptcy and utter ruin, had concluded to make a clean breast of it, and to lay before the public a statement of its affairs, no less humiliating than candid. The impoverished and fallen condition of this

once rich corporation, driven by absolute poverty to curtail all its charities and to limit its expenses strictly to its own service, is well calculated to excite strong feelings of sympathy. An expression of that sympathy is now before us, in the chape of a pamphlet entitled "Poor Trinity," emanating, as the title page shows, from John H. Hopkins, ir. M. A., Deacon. It is quite plain, however, from this pamphlet, that Mr. Hopkins has not entirely limited himself to the study of divinity. He has evidently given considerable attention to the sub ject of real estate. However his character of deacon might qualify or entitle him to administer spiritual consolation or exhorts tion to the humilisted and penitential Vestry, he attempts nothing of that sort. He leaves that we suppose, to the clergymen who form a part of the Trinity establishment. Neither does he act the part of those friends of Job who visited him in his poverty and destitution. He takes no occasion to read the Vestry a lecture on its sinful extrava gance. In fact, Mr. Hopkins is convinced that the Vestry is under a delusion, or, at all events, that the public will be if it takes all the statements and conclusions of the Vestry's report as realities. There are cases, we know, in which mea of great fortune, under a delusive idea-the result occasionally of too luxurious living-that they are on the high road to the poor-house, cur tail their establishments, dismiss their servants, turn a deaf ear to all applications for charity, and sometimes go and hang themselves. We trust the consolutory assurances and mathematical calculations of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins may save the Vestry of Trin ty from being driven to that awful extremity. The first point of encouragement to which he calls the attention of the Vestry is the state of its revenue. That revenue. up to 1847, according to the statement of Dr. Berrian, in his history of Trinity Church, had never yet reached the annual amount of \$58,000. Seven years after that, in 1854, it was reported by the corporation to the House of Assembly at \$81,967. In 1858, according to the evidence before the Senate Committee, it was \$96, 428. The lugubrious report of the Finance Committee to the Vestry states it to have been \$102,294 in 1857, and in 1858 \$115,845, while their controller estimates it for 1859 at \$126,750. Here is a regular increase of income-a duplication of it in twelve years-which does not, on the face of it, look exactly like ruin. But the attention of the Vestry is wholly absorbed by the "enormous "burden of its debt," which in 1858 had reached the amount of \$709,738. Mr. Hopkins, however, calls attention to the fact that as long ago as 1847 the debt amounted to \$440,000, so that after all it has not increased in the same proportion as the income. Moreover, the corporation hold \$207 669 in bonds and mortgages, which is an offset to so much debt, and, deducting also \$61,500 upon which be corporation is only liable for the interest, the principal of the debt is reduced to just about the smount at which it stood twelve years ago, when he income was only half its present amount.

Mr. Hopkins thinks that the Vestry are now aboring under a serious delusion as well as to the present as to the prospective value of their vast landed estate. They do seem to have been led, by the result of the Senatorial investigation of 1856, to extend their ideas a little; but they still stick fast at the point where that investigation left them over three years ago, and steadfastly shut their eyes to the increase which has since taken place in the value of their property. In their own report, made to the Senate in 1856, they estimated the value of their landed property at \$1,426,371, or their whole net property as only a little over a million. In the late Report of the Finance Committee, they substitute the appraisement of the value of their real property arrived at by that Committee, and confess to a net property at the present time of \$2,856,236. But the value of the landed property of Trinity, three years and upward ago, is not its value at the present time. The value of that property is operated upon by two causes of enhancement, both of which the published report to the Vestry entirely ignores. Nearly the whole of the Trinity estate is under lesse, the greater part on rents which bear no proportion to its present value. The Astor lesse, covering three hundred and thirty-six lots, which was granted in 1767 for ninety-nine years, pays only \$267 rent a year. This lease expires in 1866, when the Corporation will resume possession of this vast property, and can sell or let the whole at its then market value, The Lispenard estate, covering eighty one lots, given originally for eighty-three years, at a trifling rent, expires in 1862. All the other property of the Corporation (except five lots let on a lease which has still fifty-two years to run) is held on lesses varying from less than one year to seventeen years, within which period the reversion which now constitutes the only property of the Corporation in these lands will have become an estate in possession. Of course, there is a vast difference between the actual value of the land at this moment, and the value of the reversion in it belonging to Trinity, but this difference, with the shortening of the leases, diminishes every year. In estimating, on the 1st of January, 1856, the then value of the propertywhich value is assumed in the report as its present value—a deduction was made from the appraised valuation of the land free of lease of not less than \$2.690.443. But of that amount, as Mr. Hopkins shows by the use of the same tables by which it was arrived at, not less than \$708,298 has, by the mere lapse of time since, been absorbed into the value of the reversion, so that from this source alone, and supposing no increase in the present value of the land above its value then, the Trinity estate has been enhanced in value by the sum of

But is not the value of the land greater now than it was in 1856? To saswer this question, Mr. Hopkins compares the sums obtained by the sale of twenty-six lots, being the whole number

sold since that time, with the appraisement then put upon them, from which comparison he finds that the Corporation obtained about thirty per cent. above the then valuation. This average applied to the whole estate would give an increase of value to the amount of \$1,729,714. The report of the Finance Committee altogether

cline as to increase in value. "It cannot be fore-' seep." says that apprehensive document, " how soon the wealthy portions of the population of the City will forsake their present residences for the greater attractions offered by the Central Park and the elevated and picturesque districts of the upper part of the island. It is equally uncertain whether the dry goods business-that which has always paid the highest rents-will continue to follow the present line of progress, or whether, under the influence of some new caprice, it may not shoot off into other parts o the City, and subject the owners of real estate in its present limits to the most calamitous losses. In the latter case, Trinity Church, would be a severe sufferer; it might find the most moderate 'estimates of the property exaggerated." Mr. Hopkins endeavers to arouse the Vestry from their despending view of their prospects. He suggests to them that, as certain portions of their property have already enjoyed the advantage of a great rise in value, the remainder is so situated as to have the fairest prospect of participating in a like increase. The Trinity property is not, he thinks, in the least darger of depreciation. It embraces lots in Greenwich street-mostly in the upper part,-in Fulton, Vesey, Barclay, Murray, Warree, Chambers, Reade, Canal, Harrison, Watts, Grand, Sullivan, Broome, Clark, Renwick, Spring, Dominick, Laight, Varick, Hudson, Washington, Morton, Hamersley, Barrow, Clarkson, LeRoy, Commerce. Grove and Christopher streets. They own only three lots in Broadway. The Lispenard lease is in Canal, Desbrosses, Vestry, Hudson, Greenwich and Watts streets. The Astor lease is in Spring, Vandam, Charlton, King, Hamersley, Varick, Hudson and Greenwich streets. This property, especially that large portion of it in the vicinity of Canal and Hudson streets, seems likely, from its situation, to be enbanced instead of being diminished in value by the

progress of business up town. On the whole, this pamphlet of Mr. Hopkins is well calculated to reassure the desponding minds of the Finance Committee. It has greatly relieved the melancholy into which we were ourselves thrown by reading their report, and we trust it may have an equally comforting effect upon Mr. Dix and his lugubrious associates.

"A SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY." The foundation of a seat of learning, in which for

many successive generations the youth of a nation

may learn their Greek and Latin languages, with a

sprinkling of conic sections and a mild flavor of Campbell's Rhetoric, is a matter which occupied the minds of our fathers, and not seldem appeals to the pockets of us their degenerate descendants, inasmuch as it is the fashion, upon all possible occasions, in all proper and in all improper spots, to found what is called a University, and to invite juvenile aspirants to enter for the purposes of induction, deduction and seduction, within its thriceconsecrated walls. We are, therefore, not at all astonished to find The Louisiana Democrat declaring that the subject of "A Southern University" is now "engrossing the master minds of the South." which means, of course, what it medestly declines to express, that it is universally engrossing the attention of the whole Southern intellect, inasmuch as all Southern minds are well known to be master minds. Harvard is to be rivaled, and Yale is to be knocked into a hedge-school. "The South," says The Democrat, " must establish a University, where our sons can drink deeply." We believe that they have not drunk sparingly in those institutions of learning already established. But The Democrat does not allude to cock-tails and punches. When it speak of "drinking deeply," it refers to "the pure * streams of learning," and it is in favor of that particular tipple that The Democrat is arguing. Where our sons," it goes on to say, "may drink deeply from the pure streams of Learning, without imbibing the poisonous waters of Bigotry and Panaticism-where the high-toned, chivalrous youth of this sunny land can receive the highest collegiate degrees, without submitting to the galling restraints forced upon them in Northern institutions by men who are at variance with their principles, and envious of their beautiful, luxurious and wealthy homes." Of course. It is necessary to have a College where there shall be no sun-rise prayers and subsequent recitations. Where the Commons Table shall be adorned by early turtle and late lamb. Where it is the prescribed privilege of Freshman and of Sophomore to pull the Presidential nose or to vaccocutically assault an offending Tutor. It is a College, in which every Freshman may be called to recitation by his private and personal Sambo, and may even employ a learned "nigger," if he can find one, to ceach" him through Euripides and Cicero. This is the college which is to knock into a sort of classical and mathematical Carthage deat old Harvard and always respectable Yale, Dartmouth, which produced Rufus Choate, and the Providence Institution, which was produced by Nicholas Brown No wonder The Louisiana Democrat looks forward to such a foundation "with pleasant emotions," and anticipates "a new impetus to the science, learning and literature of a great country." A University at the South! What a pleasing notion How suggestive of exegesis, cumulative and irresistible, concerning Joseph, Abraham and Moses, Paul and Onesimus, illustrating the true significance of "doulos." and historically, critically and classically disproving that "a nigger" is a white man-a position which, considering that nobody has taken it, our Southern philosophers seem to be over eager to controvert-bursting upon us with rekindling ethnological light, and sweetly and sagely conducting us to a serene acquiescence in the sanctity of slaveholding. That is what a Southern University would do. That is why Southern University should be established. That s why our contribution to the scheme-one brass cent-may be had by any person bringing the proper certificate, upon call, at the counting-room of this paper.

The Charleston Mercury thus frankly states the probable grounds of the jury's verdict of acquittal in the case of the crew of the slaver Echo:

"It is most probable they may have been satisfied "It is most probable they may have been satisfied with thinking that it would be not only inconsistent, but cruel and hypocritical for them, as members of a community where slaves are bought and sold every day, and are as much and as frequently articles of commerce as the sugar and molasses which they produce, to pass condemnation and a verdict of guilty of death

spen men whose only crime was that they were gen to a far country to bring in more supplies of these ac-ticles of trade, these commodities; and is this can not even to treepass upon our soil, but to carry them to a foreign land, to Cuba, and merely throw them into

to a foreign land, to Cubb, and delegate the market of ustions.

"It is most probable that this was the indusing ground of the verdict, and if so, every other case will be scho to this. Further proceeding is idle, expensive

-And yet the Government, by carefully packing its juries, encounters little difficulty is conviction. fugitive slaves from the grasp of the kidsapper, Way, then, should it not pursue the same determined course in dealing with Southern offeedors against "the compromises of the Constitution!" In other words-why not procure convictions in Charleston as it does in Cleveland ! Is it because it dare not pack a "conservative" jury at the South but dare at the North? Or is the lack less of courage than of will ! What says The Constitution!

DEMOCRACY IN THE TERRITORIES.

At the last session of Congress, several emisses Southern Senators broached the doctrine that the Democratic party is bound, by its committals in the Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision, to proceed to enact Federal laws for the protection of Slave property in the Territories. Tais doctrine was met by Messrs. Douglas and Pugh with a spirit and energy which clearly indicated that there would be trouble in the family if its adoption into the Democratic creed were insisted on. Whee, therefore, The Union was transfigured into The Constitution, we ventured to ask that organ of the White House whether it recognized or repudiated the dogma of Messrs. Mason, Toombs and Jeff. Davis. The following is its response. Though somewhat Delphic in its phraseology, we understand The Constitution to fight shy of the new Demperatic Shibboleth. But let every reader judge for himself. We quote verbatim : THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS PRINCIPLES .-This great old party is as ancient as the Constitution, and it must survive while that shall endure. It has

ever been, and ever will be, the watchful guardian and protector of this sacred bond of our Union. It is now in a sounder and stronger condition than it has been for years. Like the fabled giant of old at the

moment when its enemies, in their fierce and per-sistent struggle against it on the Slavery question, vainly believed they had brought it to the ground, it has rebounded with fresh vigor and power. Every warry North South First and West the reserve where North, South Esst and West—the reaction is astounding its enemies. The traitors to its principles are everywhere leaving its organization, and will soon be clean over to the Black Republican party. The true men are fast closing the ranks, and repairing for a stem and a triumphant conwill soon be clean over to the Black Republican party. The true men are fast closing the ranks, and preparing for a stern and a triumphast conflict with the enemies of the Constitution and the Lion. There is no longer any intestine disseasion of the least importance in the Democratic party on the Slavery question. The principles emblazined on its banner are, non-intervention, by Congress or by Territorial Legislatures, either to establish or probible Slavery within the Territories, and the protection of slave orgoerly therein, as long as the Territorial condition shall remain, by the Indicarry under the Constitution of the United States. "When the people of any such Territory (as the President stated in his "Silliman letter of August 15, 1857, to the Connecticut elergimen) proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will certique, modify, or abolish Slavery." In the mean time, what the Constitution has recognized to be property, the Constitution can protect as proparty through the instrumentality of the Judiciary. The Dred Scott decision, recognizing the right of the people of any State to take their slaves into the Territories of the United States, will stand as a landmark while the Union shall endure. The waves of Back ple of any State to take their slaves into the Territories of the United States, will stand as a landmark while the Union shall endure. The waves of Back Republicanism may beat against it in vain. How this principle could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. As the President observes in the same letter: "If a confederation of sovereign States acquires a new Territory at the expense of their own troop blood and treasure, and of the nortquires a new Territory at the expense of their dom-mon blood and treasure, surely one set of the part-ners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by probibiting them from taking into it whatseever is recognized to be property by tha

common Constitution."
We shall hear but little more within the ranks of the Democratic party of antagonistic or unfriendly legislation in the Territories against Slavery, the Con-stitution, and the Dred Scott decision. It does not seem to be generally known that even the Kassas Legislature, at their last session, after a severe struggle, repudiated this doctrine, and refused to adopt unfriendly legislation against Slavery within the Territory. The advocates of the power in a Territorial Legislature, either directly or indirectly, to nullify a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, must eventually join Seward and Hickman in asserting the ircompatibility of Slave and Free States to live together in the same confederacy; and this is nothing more nor less than rank disunion.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

An important decision has been made by the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the rights of the St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad to lands upon its route under grants of Congress. It is understood that the decision applies to other roads in Wisconsin. The points reported are as follows: the title to odd numbered sections within six miles did not vest on survey, unless the route was staked off or marked on the ground so as to be readily found where passing through any one section. For that part of the route where the line of location is laid off on a map, the date of acceptance by the Land Office is the date of the vestiture of the section in place, if the mapping was on a plat showing the section lines of the public survey, and thereby fixing definitely the exact line where the road would fall, and determining the six-mile limits of the grant. For the part of the route extending through unsurveyed lands or townships not subdivided, the acceptance heretofore must be regarded as only preliminary, and there is not a vestiture and severance till the plats showing the connection of the route with the public surveys are filed in the General Land Office, and accepted. There has been no vestiture of the title of the lands between the six and fifteen mile limits of the road. There is only a withdrawal in view of a future adjustment. Preemption in townships surveyed and platted since 1856, which have been admitted at the local Land Offices in good faith, before the receipt of the specific instructions of 1858 to the contrary, are affirmed-the right of preëmptors in townships restored. So with the preëmption by notice of

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, April 21, 1859.

The Constitution says that no Minister was ever reated with more kindness and consideration by his Government than Mr. Forsyth, whose suspicions have converted this open and frank kindness into covert hostility. It was obviously out of the question to send him back as Minister to the Liberal Government, him back as Minister to the Liberal Government, whether rightfully or wrongfully, he simply because, whether rightfully or wrongfully, he surderstood to have been the first Foreign Minister to recognize the anti-Constitutional revolution and the

those who can show that they settled in good faith

before the 15th of April, 1858, and did all they

could under legal requirements, are now to be en-

titled to prove up and pay for their lands. This

last is applicable only to the strip between the six

and fifteen mile limits, as presented in the cases

before the Department.

usurped Government of Zuloaga, and this must have rendered him obnoxious to the Constitutional party and to the Liberal Government of Juarez. This expension sustains the recent statement in the general newspaper dispatch.

It has been reported that the Hon. George Taylor.